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Separatist positions, in or about 1609, by "a Puritan friend". Mr. Burrage leaves the question of authorship open, and expresses his opinion "that it is doubtful whether he can ever be identified with certainty". Mr. Burgess, in the volume just noted, attributes its composition, primarily on a comparison of handwriting, to John Burgess, sometime rector of St. Peter Hungate in Norwich, and, like Robinson, silenced in 1604, but who had not followed him into Separatism. The work is of value not only for the light which it sheds on Robinson's connection with Norwich. It makes evident some difficulties of Robinson's Separatist position. He had been a minister of St. Andrew's Church. He now denied that St. Andrew's, since a part of the Church of England, was a true church, and therefore "noe man maie be a member of St. Andrewes Church or communicate therewith in the worship of God". His opponent forces the argument and presents an interesting discussion of the whole problem of Separatism.

WILLISTON WALKER.

Kino's Historical Memoir of Pimeria Alta: a Contemporary Account of the Beginnings of California, Sonora, and Arizona, 1683-1711. Edited and Annotated by HERBERT EUGENE BOLTON, Professor of American History and Curator of the Bancroft Library, University of California. In two volumes. [Spain in the West: a Series of Original Documents from Foreign Archives, vols. III. and IV.] (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company. 1919. Pp. 379; 329. \$12.50.)

AGAIN has Dr. Bolton placed students of Arizona, Sonora, and California greatly in his debt by bringing to light and making accessible the invaluable treatise on the "Celestial Favors" by Fr. Eusebio Kino, covering the period of his missionary labors and explorations from 1683 to 1711.

Considered quantitatively alone [says Dr. Bolton] his work of exploration was astounding. During his twenty-four years of residence at the mission of Dolores, between 1687 and 1711, he made more than fifty journeys inland, an average of more than two per year. These journeys varied from a hundred to nearly a thousand miles in length. They were all made either on foot or on horseback, chiefly the latter. In the course of them he crossed and recrossed repeatedly and at varying angles all of the two hundred miles of country between the Magdalena and the Gila and the two hundred and fifty miles between the San Pedro and the Colorado.

Dr. Bolton's work is devoted to a translation of Kino's almost forgotten history, used by Venegas, Alegre, and Ortega, in their works published in the eighteenth century, but lost to sight of modern students until found, with the title *Favores Celestiales*, in the archives of Mexico, and now made available for the first time. This work by Kino is of the

first importance to the history of Arizona, Sonora, and California, embodying as it does a complete account of his missionary labors among the native tribes of the regions referred to.

Favores Celestiales consists of five books, divided into twenty-six parts of varying length and comprising from five to seventeen chapters each. Even a bare summary of the contents is out of the question here, but we may repeat Dr. Bolton's succinct characterization of the general nature of the work:

Part I. is a consecutive account of the spiritual affairs, the explorations, the Indian troubles and other temporal interests in Pimeria Alta, with considerable attention to California, from the time of Kino's arrival in March, 1687, to November, 1699, and contains near the end a discussion of the spiritual and temporal advantages which might be derived from further conquests . . . Parts II., III., and IV. cover in a similar way the period from 1700 to 1707, with particular emphasis upon Kino's own exploring expeditions in Pimeria Alta, along the Gila and Colorado rivers, and along the Gulf coast . . . Part V. was not originally written as a portion of the "Historia," but was incorporated, in Kino's last days, as a suitable conclusion. It is a report to the King, finished in 1710, the year before Kino's death, and consists of an extended argument in favor of the promotion of further conquests in California and other parts of the northern country, with a view to the establishment of a new kingdom to be called "New Navarre." In short, the *Favores Celestiales* is a history of Pimeria Alta and of explorations therein and therefrom, with considerable attention to California affairs, for the twenty-three years between 1687 and 1710, written by the principal personage in the region during the period.

Dr. Bolton's introduction (pp. 27-82), characterized by the usual scholarship of the author, includes a biographical sketch of Kino, an account of his missionary explorations and observations, a discussion of the *Favores Celestiales*, its preparation and rediscovery, and a list of Kino's writings. Appended to the second volume are lists of the published works and manuscripts consulted, and an index. The volumes throughout are replete with explanatory notes, and are embellished with several plates and maps, the latter including "A later version of Kino's map of Pimeria Alta", hitherto unpublished.

F. W. HODGE.

The Illinois Country, 1673-1818. By CLARENCE W. ALVORD. [Centennial History of Illinois, volume I.] (Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission. 1920. Pp. xx, 524.)

THIS is a notable volume, the capstone to a notable historical career. A decade and a half ago the *Illinois Historical Collections* comprised a single book of miscellaneous source-material brought together on the politician's principle of giving "the several sections of the state a fair share of representation in the volume". Professor Alvord was called to the editorship, and from his busy office has flowed year after year one